MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 APRIL 1982

Israeli-Egyptian Relations

After two meetings in Jerusalem with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio that as a result of their talks new ideas had emerged to bridge the gap between the two sides. He expressed hope that a happy conclusion leading to the solution of outstanding issues would soon be achieved. However, no conclusion has yet been reached on the Tabah border demarcation dispute, according to the radio. Noting that 'Ali was returning to Egypt with a letter of reply from Begin to President Husni Mubarak, the radio said the exchange of messages will permit the completion of the withdrawal on time. In their letters, Begin and Mubarak reaffirmed their adherence to the Camp David accords and the application of autonomy to Judaea and Samaria. The radio also reported that Begin was pleased with the outcome of his talks with 'Ali. 'Ali likewise said the talks took place in a "friendly atmosphere" and were "extremely constructive," according to Cairo radio, which quoted 'Ali as stating before his final meeting with Begin that all the existing differences between Egypt and Israel "had almost been settled."

Emphasizing that Egypt adheres to all agreements and treaties, members of the Egyptian delegation said Israel should shake off all fears and worries because the new chapter in bilateral relations will start after 26 April, Jerusalem radio reported. The resumption of relations between Egypt and the Arab world is unrelated to Israel's withdrawal from Sinai, they indicated, and Egypt's contacts with the Palestinians will continue after 26 April, especially in light of President Mubarak's desire to mediate between Israel and other Arab parties, including the PLO. Meanwhile, a Cairo radio commentary said Israel should not allow the border demarcation dispute to affect the withdrawal from the Sinai on schedule, which will encourage other Arab parties to join the peace process.

Israel

Abu-Hatzera Conviction -- Labor, Social Welfare and Immigrant Absorption Minister Aharon Abu-Hatzera was convicted of breaching confidence, plotting to carry out a crime and stealing while holding an administrative position, Jerusalem radio reported. He was acquitted of three other charges. If Abu-Hatzera is jailed and dismissed from the Knesset, he can nevertheless continue serving as a minister, the radio pointed out.

Yamit Situation -- The IDF has almost completed the evacuation of agricultural settlements in the Yamit District, according to a statement by the commander of the Southern Command reported by Jerusalem radio. The radio noted that the evacuation process would be interrupted on 20 April due to holocaust memorial ceremonies and that Kakh Movement leader Rabbi Kahane is expected to arrive from the United States in order to persuade his followers in Yamit not to carry out their threats to commit suicide.

Lebanon

A new tactic adopted by the terrorists is to penetrate through UNIFIL-controlled areas in southern Lebanon, plant mines and flee, the Israeli paper HA'ARETZ reported citing southern Lebanese sources. Officers of Maj Sa'id Haddad's Christian militia, who regard these infiltrations as violations of the cease-fire, met on 18 April to consult about possible retaliation against the terrorists, the paper added.

Jordan

King Husayn has accepted the resignation of Interior Minister Sulayman 'Arar and approved the appointment of Ahmad 'Ubaydat to the post, according to Amman television. The king also approved the appointment of Maj Gen Tariq 'Ala' ad-Din as director of general intelligence, the television added.

Iran

Coup Plot -- Forty-five people have been arrested in connection with a coup plot hatched by former Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, head of the Armed Forces Revolution Courts Mohammadi Reyshahri announced at a press conference reported by Tehran radio. Evidence and documents indicate that the coup attempt involved Qotbzadeh and a group called the "Liberation of the Iranian Revolution," Reyshahri stated. He added that Qotbzadeh was not the leader of the coup, but rather that he, along with all of the others who were arrested, had formed this group with the cooperation of Israel, the CIA and the Pahlavi family.

According to an AFP report, Reyshahri said he did not believe Ayatollah Kazem Shari'atmadari had been informed about the plot. Reyshahri said he is convinced, however, that followers of Shari'atmadari were involved. Citing informed sources, SPA reported that revolution guards have taken Shari'atmadari to an unknown destination.

Qotbzadeh implicated Shari'atmadari in the plot in a statement he made on Iranian television, AFP reported. Qotbzadeh said he was informed by two intermediaries that Shari'atmadari had told them that while he could contribute nothing toward carrying out the plan, if it succeeded he would make statements supporting it. Qotbzadeh also confessed to having plotted to kill Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and admitted that the group had planned to attack revolution guards centers as well as radio and television. Qotbzadeh added that he was seeking to overthrow the government, but not to change the Islamic Republic.

Security Situation -- More than 20 counterrevolutionaries were killed in operations around Mahabad, Tehran radio reported. Six villages were reclaimed in the Bukan area in operations conducted by the Guards Corps, the armed forces and local tribesmen, the radio said. In addition, a large number of counterrevolutionaries were killed or wounded in operations along the Baneh-Sar Dasht axis.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Military Situation -- The Iranian Air Force downed two Iraqi planes in the Abadan sector, according to a military communique broadcast by Tehran radio. An Iraqi military source denied Iranian claims that an Iraqi fighter plane was shot down near Abadan on 18 April, INA reported.

Mediation Efforts -- At a meeting with the subcommittee of the Islamic Conference Organization in Tehran, President 'Ali Khamene'i told the delegation not to tell Iran about Iraq's expectations and not to say that the committee will not make judgments because the objective of mediation is to learn the truth in order to judge, Tehran radio reported.

At a subsequent meeting in Baghdad, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn reiterated Iraq's readiness to settle the dispute in accordance with the principles defined by the Islamic summit conference at At-Ta'if, INA reported.

YAR

Syrian opposition forces in the Yemeni Arab Republic issued a statement calling for the overthrow of Hafiz al-Asad's "traitorous regime," according to Baghdad INA. Meanwhile, former Syrian Prime Minister Lt Gen Amin al-Hafiz concluded his 3-day visit to the country, San'a' radio reported.

Libya

The National Front for the Salvation of Libya, which aims to overthrow Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's regime, has recently been formed in Europe, according to the London daily ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT. Citing front member Ahmad Ibrahim Ahwas, former charge d'affaires at the Libyan Embassy in Guyana, the paper claimed that prominent Libyans, including officials close to Al-Qadhdhafi, belong to the organization.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KARMAL MEETS WITH PAKISTANI PASHTUN LEADER

GF161932 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, held talks in a cordial atmosphere with the great leader and champion of the Pashtun peoples, Khan Abdul Wali Khan, at 1000 in Kabul today at the building housing the Revolutionary Council.

Also present at the meeting were Dr Najibollah, PDPA Central Committee Politburo member, and Solayman La'eq, minister for tribes and nationalities affairs.

Babrak Karmal said at the meeting that the PDPA, the (?sole) national party, aims to preserve national freedom, democratic social progress, national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and to defend the aim of building a new society in Afghanistan. He said that the PDPA represents the long and continued struggle of the Afghan people, that it acts as the leader of all the democratic and (?working) people, that it serves as a political organization in the struggle against the reactionary and (?imperialist) forces of the world, and that it has emerged as [words indistinct] after the April Revolution.

Babrak Karmal said that this leading party has collected all the freedom-loving and progressive peoples under the banner of the fundamental principles of the PDPA and represents all the national aspirations of the nationalities, ethnic groups, tribes and followers of various religious groups, who have converged and are engaged in common struggle for achieving progress and development. This party, without doubt, works toward achieving the collective good of the various peoples of Afghanistan, and helps to forge unity among various nationalities, ethnic groups and tribes, who had been kept apart in the past due to the intrigues of the now-defunct royalist regimes.

Babrak Karmal said that our revolution is a great democratic revolution and our government is a truly national and democratic government. The April Revolution has indeed liberated the Afghan peoples from the cruel grip of feudalists [words indistinct] and usurers. [passage indistinct]

The April Revolution has prepared the ground for providing conditions for building a new economic and cultural structure within the country in order to protect the achievements of the revolution, to make use of the land (?which provides a basic source of wealth for our people) and to provide (?further means of wealth).

The April Revolution has proclaimed national sovereignty for a united and indivisible Afghanistan and for all the nationalities, ethnic groups and tribes within its fold, and has provided equal rights for all peoples of various origins, races and religions to own property and to follow various pursuits. It has also given full freedom to Muslims in Afghanistan to follow their religion and creed, and the state has already achieved the support of spiritual persons and learned peoples, and has for the first time in the history of the country guaranteed equal rights to all.

Despite the fact that our government has come face to face with bitter enmity from the forces of imperialism and reaction and is waging an undeclared hot war, it is helping the toilers, led by the PDPA, in providing a strong front against these enemy forces.

Babrak Karmal explained DRA policy with regard to the tribes. He said that with regard to the Pashtun peoples and tribes the DRA's policy is based on an overall national policy. The basis of this policy is equality among the citizens.

The revolution, which is guided by Afghan traditions and the sacred teachings of Islam, places the following objectives before it with regard to the Pashtun tribes: to keep peace and order between the various tribes, to enhance the scope of the tribal council, to defend the person and property of every member of the tribal society, to provide better living and working conditions for the tribes. In the matter of [word indistinct] and in educational and cultural matters, the Kuchi tribes [nomads] would also be helped.

With regard to foreign policy, Babrak Karmal said that DRA foreign policy aims at having friendly relations with world states based on reciprocal cooperation. The DRA believes in peaceful coexistence and with that it strives to establish its relations with all countries of the world on the basis of equality, mutual respect, noninterference in domestic affairs and recognition of the right of all people to determine their own social system. Afghanistan rejects the use of forces in settling international disputes and prefers to achieve a solution to them through talks and negotiations.

Afghanistan cherishes its relations with all peace-loving countries, especially its tested friend the Soviet Union, and places a premium on stronger relations with that country. Afghanistan is a loyal member of the (?United Nations) and believes in maintaining its anti-imperialist and anticolonialist spirit. Afghanistan has always supported the struggle for self-determination of the world's nations and supports the struggle of peoples subjected to imperialism and racism. It especially supports the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

Afghanistan, as a developing nation, has a great need for peace and has therefore taken practical steps toward resolving the problems existing around Afghanistan. Babrak Karmal said that the DRA had made peace proposals on 14 May and 24 August in its proclamations that truly reflect its concern for peace. They also demonstrate Afghanistan's efforts to resolve these problems through diplomatic means and activity.

Afghanistan has welcomed the efforts of friendly countries to resolve differences with its neighbors such as Iran and Pakistan and in this connection has welcomed the efforts of Diego Cordovez, the representative of the UN secretary general, who has only recently paid a visit to Afghanistan and thus has continued the efforts by the UN secretary general to restore peace to this region. Diego Cordovez appreciated the Afghan desire for peaceful coexistence with its neighbors such as Iran and Pakistan. The Afghan Government expresses the hope that the good offices of the representative of the UN secretary general will succeed in reducing tension in this region and in the world in general and that he will achieve positive results in this connection.

Later Pashtun leader Khan Abdul Wali Khan in his reply expressed his appreciation for DRA policy as expressed by Babrak Karmal. He said that by listening to the Afghan head of state he had gained the impression that the Afghan national and democratic revolution is being led by a strong and sagacious person.

He said the DRA proclamation of 24 August 1981 that proposes solutions to the problems existing around Afghanistan provides a good basis for negotiations among Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran. Wali Khan said that the imperialists have distorted facts about Afghanistan and have not disclosed the real situation and are engaged in inimical propaganda.

Abdul Wali Khan said that the continued difference between Afghanistan and Pakistan, whose people desire to continue the historic and traditional relations between them, are detrimental to both.

He said: I, as a Pashtun, cannot but express concern over imperialists and regional reactionaries fanning the flames of hatred between the Pashtun peoples. The April Revolution introduced the Afghan people to progress and development. It does not seek domination and believes in reciprocal good relations with all states of the world, especially those in the neighborhood of Afghanistan.

Wali Khan said: The Pashtun peoples have the right to defend their sovereignty, liberty and territorial integrity. He said that Afghanistan is a multinational society and that the long history of its peoples shows that they cherish and wish to continue their amity and brotherhood. Wali Khan expressed the desire that our region should become a region of peace, understanding and cooperation; that the solution of all differences between the states of this region should be sought through peaceful talks, which is the most humane, easiest and shortest method of resolving disputes.

He said that he will be leaving the DRA with cherished memories and best wishes for the DRA, as well as with the wish that the present political conditions would change for friendship and amity between the peoples of Pakistan and Afghanistan and that the imperialist designs which seek to take advantage of the differences between these two neighboring states would fail and be disgraced.

At the end of his address to Babrak Karmal, Wali Khan said: I appreciate Your Excellency's peaceful, learned and humane ideals and thank you for the deference shown to me and assure Your Excellency that I, to the best of my capacity, will work to forge amity between my country and Afghanistan.

Khan Abdul Wali Khan in conclusion thanked Babrak Karmal, the peoples and Government of Afghanistan on his own behalf and on behalf of his father Bacha Khan [Khan Ghaffar Khan] for the feelings of brotherhood, sincerity and hospitality extended to his father and himself.

WALI KHAN DEPARTS FOR PESHAWAR 18 APRIL

GF191742 Kabul in English to South Asia 1530 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Khan Abdul Wali Khan, the militant and outstanding leader of Pashtuns, and his wife Mrs Naseem Wali Khan, who had come to Kabul some time ago to see Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the great leader of Pashtuns, (?who had since arrived in Kabul) left Kabul yesterday. They were seen off at the Kabul International Airport by some members of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PDPA, some members of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council and a number of members of the Council of Ministers, high-ranking state employees, some members of the Democratic Organization of Afghan Women, a number of representatives of tribes and some friends.

BAKHTAR correspondent reports that a large number of (?citizens) of Kabul city, some members of the party (?cadres) and other organizations of Kabul city had lined up on the road to the Kabul International Airport to [word indistinct] the leader of Pashtuns by expression of warm sentiments, [word indistinct] and showering of flowers.

According to another report dispatched by the BAKHTAR correspondent from Jalalabad, the capital of Nangarhar Province, Khan Wali Khan and Mrs Naseem Wali Khan left for Peshawar yesterday via Torkham. They were accorded (?welcome) by Solayman La'eq, the minister of tribes and nationalities affairs, and [words indistinct], secretary of Nangarhar provincial committee, the Nangarhar governor, secretary of the party committee of Shinwar District, and commander of the border garrison. Khan Abdul Wali Khan was accompanied by Solayman La'eq, the minister of tribes and nationalities affairs, when he arrived in Jalalabad from Kabul.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that tens of thousands of Jalalabad citizens had lined up on both sides of the street to welcome the (?great) leader of Pashtuns in Jalalabad city.

After a brief stopover Khan Abdul Wali Khan and his wife left Jalalabad city for Peshawar via Torkhan.

AFP: AFGHAN REBELS KILL SOVIET PRISONER

BK200429 Hong Kong AFP in English 0357 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 20 Apr (AFP) -- Afghan Islamic guerrillas announced here Monday that they had executed a high-ranking Soviet prisoner after failing to win the release of political prisoners held by the pro-Soviet Kabul regime in return for his life.

Mikhail Yevgeniy Okrimyuk, a 68-year-old Soviet geologist, was shot by a firing squad a month ago after being held prisoner for 7 months in the eastern Afghanistan Province of Nangarhar, said Maulavi (religious leader) Yunes Khales, leader of a militant faction of the fundamentalist Moslem Hezb-e Eslami resistance movement.

Maulavi Khales said the guerrillas had decided to shoot their prisoner after Soviet authorities failed to make any serious offer in return for his release.

The Afghan resistance fighters first suggested a deal in which 50 of their comrades would be freed for the safe return of Mr Okrimyuk. Then they changed their mind on grounds that the Kabul government of Soviet-occupied Afghanistan "could easily free 50 prisoners one day and arrest 100 other people on the day after the trade-off."

This position is shared by Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, leader of the other major Hezb-e Eslami faction, which says it holds five Soviet Army soldiers at its Allah Jirga camp near the Pakistani frontier.

Observers at this Pakistani city near the Afghan border said that the matter of Mr Okrimyuk, who was a senior figure in the Soviet hierarchy, was an embarrassing one for the Kremlin.

His captors had released to the press two appeals the geologist had addressed to a former schoolmate, Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov, pleading for him to intervene and win his freedom.

Mr Okrimyuk headed a mission of 50 scientists assigned to draw up an inventory of Afghanistan's sub-surface mineral wealth after the Soviet military intervention in the country in December 1979.

The geologist was kidnapped in broad daylight in Kabul last September 14 -- his official Afghan chauffeur being a secret member of the Moslem resistance -- and was handed over to the guerrilla group.

A Hezb-e Eslami spokesman told journalists here that the execution of Mr Okrimyuk, being a human-rights violation and an offense against international norms for treatment of prisoners, (?might well) shock Western public opinion.

"But it will not shock the civilians who have survived Soviet bombings in Afghanistan," the spokesman said.

The spokesman added that it was difficult to hold prisoners on Afghan territory, but that if they were transferred to Pakistan the authorities there would turn them over to the Soviet Embassy.

SAUDI PAPER INTERVIEWS AFGHAN REBEL OFFICIAL

PM161141 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 6 Apr 82 p 13

['Abd al-Karim al-Hizawi interview with Afghan rebel official Maj Mohammad Eshaq in Paris -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Afghan struggler Maj Mohammad Eshaq, who reveals to AL-JAZIRAH the facts of the situation within the Afghanistan resistance, is a field man; he is both a military and an information official with the rank of major in Panjshir District in the northeastern part of the country. Panjshin village is a first-class strategic location controlling the main highway linking Kabul to the Soviet Union.

Major Eshaq, an electrical engineer, is the founder of the Voice of Afghanistan radio, which transmits to Kabul from the liberated areas. Eshaq belongs to Jami'at-e Eslami Afghan party, led by Burhanuddin Rabbani.

Major Eshaq came to Paris to take part in a media campaign which the Afghan resistance intends to launch in the European countries. The campaign will culminate in a European Afghanistan day in the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

Question: What are the most important points in your party's program and what is the state of your resistance organization inside the country?

Answer: Our program can be summed up as follows:

Continuation of the struggle in order to liberate our country and achieve unity in our ranks, without which no victory can be achieved. Although it is premature to discuss the nature of the regime we would like after liberating our country, I can only say that we hope that it will be an Islamic regime based on shari'a laws internally and nonaligned externally.

Question: It is said that the attack which the Afghan regular forces and Soviet forces launched against the revolution areas 2 weeks ago was successful to a certain extent. Can you tell us about this attack, which you saw from the battlefield?

Answer: It is difficult for anyone who does not know the history of guerrilla warfare to understand the present situation in Afghanistan. As long as there is cohesion between the mujahidin and the people, it is impossible for the occupying forces to be in control of the battlefield. This would require the Soviet Union to send 400,000 troops at least. If the occupying forces are today content with controlling the major towns and highways it is because they are unable to extend their control to the rest of the country. There is no better proof than the fact that the government and Soviet forces withdrew to their bases after their recent attack. These forces bank on exhausting our struggle and on our people despairing as a result of the length of the occupation and savage military actions.

In order to thwart this plan the revolution must shift from its present defensive position to that of offensive and strategic resistance. This objective can be achieved through the establishment of a national liberation army equipped with heavy arms.

Question: What steps are the Afghan revolution taking to translate its ideological unity into organizational unity?

Answer: Inside the country and in the fight against the enemy there is a de facto unity dictated by the subjective conditions of the fighting, and the results of this unity on the military and political levels have been splendid.

In Panjshir, for example, we have been able to unify five resistance movements under the control of a unified council. Our operations are now carried out in coordination with the central and eastern fronts.

With regard to the political leadership in Peshawar, in Pakistan, unity is inevitable and unavoidable because it expresses the determination of the fighters inside the country, determination that will necessarily reflect on the actions of these leaderships. I can tell you, for example, that on my recent visit to Peshawar I carried a joint message to Parvan and Kapisa Provinces calling on the political movements to unite.

Question: Let us discuss the international attitude toward the Afghan revolution. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan caused reaction in two principal fields: The first inside the Western camp, which, within the context of its conflict with the Eastern camp, is denouncing the invasion, and the second in the Southern countries, particularly the Islamic countries, which are opposed to the Soviet invasion out of religious sympathy and fear of the spread of communist influence.

Do you feel that the Western countries have shown and are still showing more firmness in rejecting the Soviet invasion than the Islamic countries?

Answer: Yes, and we are very grieved by this fact, for which we can find no justifiable reason. The Western countries act only from the standpoint of defending their interests.

We had great hopes that [PLO Executive Committee Chairman] Yasir 'Arafat, whose people were thrown out of their country and became refugees in tents, would support us. How often have we felt pain because of what has befallen our Palestinian brothers and how often have we cried over the occupation of holy Jerusalem and the loss of Palestine.

We had great hopes that Algeria, whose revolution sacrificed thousands of martyrs in order to liberate the country, would side with our cause. Our hopes were once again frustrated when, like Indira Gandhi, it refrained from voting at the United Nations [presumably for resolution condemning Soviet invasion].

But reproaching our brothers in religion should not blind us to the present reality of the Islamic nation. The plan to divide this nation is still being carried out. The Islamic world has a tremendous strategic weight in the international arena, so why are the Islamic states afraid of standing up against the Soviet aggression against our country?

History shows that the Soviet Union does not support the Islamic world on a principled and honest basis. Such support has ulterior motives and is calculated, its only objective being to widen the political and ideological influence of Soviet imperialism. Our people are sacrificing hundreds of martyrs every day, yet they do not surrender to one superpower under the pretext of fighting another superpower. Israel would be nothing if the Arab and Islamic world sided with the Palestinian people. We believe that Soviet support for the Palestinian cause is ineffective and only serves its own interests as a superpower.

In Afghanistan the Soviet Union has sacrificed five leaders; it does not hesitate to assassinate a president once it finds a substitute who serves it better.

Question: What are your demands today of the Islamic states?

Answer: Had our revolution relied on the idea of external support it would have vanished long ago. But our struggle has continued, thanks to God and to our people's determination.

I am not talking from a political position so as to be able to evaluate the aid given by the countries supporting our revolution, such as Saudi Arabia and the Islamic Conference Organization.

As a man in the field, I would say that we need everything. We lack many things, such as arms, particularly heavy arms, communications equipment, and equipment for digging shelters for our people, who are daily being pounded by savage bombing. It is impossible to list all the things that we lack because we need so much.

SOVIET RADIO-TV DELEGATION MEETS OFFICIALS

Meeting With Sarboland

GF181940 Kabul in English to South Asia 1530 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] According to a spokesman for the Council of Ministers, Abdolmajid Sarboland, the minister of culture and information, met with the official Soviet radio-television delegation that is visiting Kabul at the invitation of the DRA Ministry of Culture and Information has also held talks with the director of the radio-television department and the director of Afghan films on increasing cooperation between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union in the field of radio and television.

Talks With Watanjar

LD192308 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and minister of communication, met this morning at his office the delegation of the Soviet State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting that, headed by its deputy chairman, has recently come to Kabul.

They discussed topics of interest at the meeting.

According to another report Feda Mohammad Dehneshin, member of the PDPA Central Committee and the official in charge of the PDPA Central Committee department of publicity, propagation and learning, today at his office met the Soviet delegation of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting.

MINISTRY, SOVIET GOSSTROY SIGN PROTOCOL

LD182104 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] An educational and technical cooperation protocol between the Ministry of Public Works and the Soviet State Committee of Construction Affairs [Gosstroy] was concluded this morning.

The protocol was signed by engineer Nazar Mohammad, minister of public works, on behalf of Afghanistan and (Promikoskiy), Gosstroy deputy chairman, on behalf of the Soviet Union. Documents were exchanged.

Under the protocol a link [as heard] toward maintaining extensive educational and technical cooperation between the public works institutes and the planning, scientific and research institutes of the Soviet Union in the area of construction will be secured during the coming 5 years. The Afghan side will benefit, on a wider range, from the fruitful experiences and assistance of the fraternal Soviet Union.

RAO NOTES PROGRESS IN BORDER TALKS WITH PRC

OW200933 Hong Kong AFP in English 0912 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Apr (AFP) -- Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao said here today that Sino-Indian talks on the two countries' border dispute have been "picking up a little speed."

Mr Rao, here on a 5-day visit, told a press conference that New Delhi was "hopeful and somewhat optimistic about the positive direction" toward improvement in India-China relations strained over the border dispute for the past 20 years.

India was analysing the contents of its talks with China in Beijing last December over the dispute. The two countries will hold another round of talks in mid-May, the foreign minister said.

He said negotiations with Pakistan for a "no-war" pact have been "only temporarily postponed" due to Pakistan's recent denunciation of human rights conditions in India. India will wait for "a better atmosphere" to resume the talks on the pact, he said.

On India's policy of diversifying its arms sources, Mr Rao described as "a kind of misunderstanding" suggestions that New Delhi was always buying military equipment from the Soviet Union. He cited India's recent purchases of Jaguar fighters from Britain and Mirage fighters from France.

On his current trip to Japan, he said that he and Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi underlined in a meeting yesterday "the common interest and objectives" of India and Japan -- efforts to maintain peace and stability in Asia.

The two foreign ministers agreed to further strengthen "contact and cooperation in different aspects" between their two countries, Mr Rao added.

Mr Rao also said Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi planned to visit the Soviet Union in June and the United States in July, thus continuing her active non-aligned diplomacy.

About the proposed seven-nation Southwest Asian association, he noted that consultations had been held "on a hopeful note to identify several areas of regional cooperation." The proposed association would group India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, the Maldives and Sri Lanka.

COVERAGE OF GANDHI ACTIVITIES IN SAUDI ARABIA

For Riyadh SPA and radio accounts of the visit of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, including her talks, interview with AR-RIYAD and press conference, see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 19 April Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issue.

HAQ: KASHMIR CANNOT BE NEGOTIATED BILATERALLY

GF191214 Karachi DAWN in English 14 Apr 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] Islamabad, April 13 -- President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that Pakistan was willing to discuss all matters with India bilaterally but not Kashmir which, he said, "is an international issue".

In an interview lasting 1 1/2 hours, by Indian journalist Kuldeep Nayyar, reproduced by a Lahore Urdu daily today, he made it clear that the Simla Agreement did not stop his country from mentioning the issue in any international forum and he could not "surrender" the right of Kashmiris "for peaceful expression of their wishes".

"I am willing to respect the allergy of India to our comparing Kashmir to Palestine, Namibia or South Africa. In fact, I have not done it for two years, but this does not mean that Kashmir should be resolved in accordance with the Indian wishes", said Gen Zia.

He said that if India did not "tutor" Mr B.R. Bhagat to say what he said at Geneva, "we also did not tutor Mr Agha Hilali to say what he did. It was counteraction to action, the Pakistan president said. "It was spontaneous, he got worked up."

Talking about the no-war pact proposal, Gen Zia said that he doubted the sincerity of the Indian Government, not of the Indian people, "because I know that there is a segment of intelligentsia in India which supports my offer".

Gen Zia said it looked as if India's proposal for a joint commission and friendship treaty had "bowled out our no-war pact". He, however, added that Pakistan was willing to consider a friendship treaty "if India tells us that it has rejected our no-war pact".

Asked if he would consider discussing the joint-commission proposal now that the talks on the no-war pact are off the rails, Gen Zia said: "No-war pact comes first, and we will be willing to discuss the joint-commission later."

In reply to a question why he first thought that the Simla Agreement was no-war pact and later changed his mind to offer a no-war pact, General Zia said when he came to know that India feared an attack from Pakistan after the receipt of US arms, he thought he would offer a no-war pact. "I also wanted to see how far India was sincere in its original offer."

General Zia said that the first offer of no-war pact was made by the Quaid-i-Azam on July 23, 1947, when he said that he hoped that the two countries would live in peace and that they would not have to resort to war. Nehru and others followed it up later.

When told that India believed that Pakistan was only gaining time by offering a no-war pact, Gen Zia said that "it is not the intention of Pakistan that mattered but its capability."

He said: "I will resign my commission if any independent military thinker, given the military strength on both sides, says that Pakistan is capable."

When asked to comment on the impression that Pakistan would be backed by all Muslim countries at the time of hostilities, Gen Zia said: "Pakistan will have unrestricted assistance from the Muslim world but war is not fought with money but with equipment. There was no compatibility of Pakistani forces with those of the Muslim countries."

Gen Zia said what mattered between India and Pakistan was sincerity and desire for friendship. By rejecting the no-war pact, India would be making the same mistake which Pakistan did 29 years ago.

Asked why he did not allow cultural contacts to facilitate contracts, Gen Zia said that he would not allow Lata Mangeshwar or any troupe because singing or dancing by girls did not fit into "present Pakistan". It was not "compatible".

As regards trade, Gen Zia said that the ball was in India's court. There was no discrimination against India. But it would be trade corporation of Pakistan India would have to deal with.

Talking about the domestic matters, Gen Zia said that the "elections are still distant, though not too far." The president was reluctant to fix any date.

Asked if the 25 years of martial law had not created the military "vested interest" in the military rule, Gen Zia said that he and his colleagues were wanting to hand over power. "But they wanted to ensure that the same things should not happen again."

[Passage indistinct] its people. In Pakistan, he said, the participation of the military in the affairs was necessary. There have been three martial laws. One has to find out what goes wrong. He said he favoured an amendment in the constitution on the one hand and a body like the National Security Council including the three chiefs of staff to sort out things. He favoured the separation of the duties of the prime minister from that of the president, who should not be a figurehead, but should have the [words indistinct] under him. -- PPI.

HAQ COMMENTS ON CORDOVEZ AFGHAN MISSION

BK191047 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1000 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that Pakistan is pressing for a political settlement of the Afghanistan issue. He was talking to newsmen on his arrival in Lahore today. He said with a view to achieving such a solution there were three parties, namely Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan. Since Pakistan did not recognize the present regime in Kabul, these three parties could get together. [sentence as heard] But some representatives from Afghanistan must participate in the discussions under UN auspices. He hoped that something positive would emerge out of the Cordovez mission.

Asked about the progress of the Islamic community peace committee's efforts to resolve the Iran-Iraq conflict, the president said he held talks with the chairman of this committee in Karachi as well as talks with the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization. Detailed discussions on the efforts of the committee were held and they were now conducting a tour of the two countries again to bring the fighting to an end. He expressed optimism over the outcome of these efforts.

In reply to a question about the reported harsh language used by the Indian prime minister in Jidda about Pakistan, the president replied: Let us take a positive attitude.

When asked to comment on the Indian reports of an alleged violation of their airspace by a Pakistani plane, the president denied Pakistan ever having intentionally violated the airspace of any country.

Gen Ziaul Haq said that the next federal budget will be discussed in the Majlis-i-Shoora [Advisory Council] after its presentation to the nation.

MINISTER ON TRIAL OF 'SABOTEURS,' IDENTITY CARDS

GF191217 Karachi DAWN in English 16 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Islamabad, April 15 -- The interior minister, Mr Mahmud A. Haroon, today informed the Majlis-i-Shoora that the trials of 430 detained saboteurs would begin in special courts soon all over the country.

Replying to a question by Malik Fateh Khan during the question hour, the minister said the delay occurred in promulgation of the required law and investigations into different cases. He said the ordinance was promulgated on March 20 last and now trials would start soon.

He said all efforts were being made to apprehend and punish saboteurs infiltrating into Pakistan via Afghanistan.

The minister identified one of the persons involved in the attempt to use the holy Koran as booby trap as Seraj, while he said investigations some time could take a year, but most of the cases were investigated within months.

He said some lecturers of the Quaid-i-Azam University were recently arrested for distributing subversive literature. The three accused lecturers were held in judicial custody and their cases are in the final stage of investigation, he added.

He said all the agencies concerned had been directed to maintain a strict watch and detect the circulation of subversive material and other clandestine literature.

The interior minister told Sardar Enayatur Rahman Abbasi that 3,63,95,000 [number as published] persons had so far been issued identity cards but said final results of the 1981 census were not yet available.

Replying to another question he said some cases of persons having more than one identity card or passport had been detected and actions would be taken against such people under the relevant law.

The minister said the federal government had not withdrawn powers to extend the visas of Indian nationals from the provincial governments.

Mr Haroon told Mr Obaidur Rahman that traffic between India and Pakistan was on a restrictive scale and passport holders are required under the rules to pay a fee for subsequent endorsement on the passport.

Mr Haroon told Mr Zain Noorani that the publication of Mitha Commission report on police was not in the public interest. He said this matter concerned the administration and appropriate action was being taken by the provincial governments within their resources to improve the working of the police in the light of the recommendation by the Mitha Commission. He said recently a committee had been appointed by the Cabinet to review the implementation of the commission's report in consultations with the provincial governments.

The interior minister, who also replied to a question relating to Industries Ministry, said the government have taken several measures to promote small industries in backward areas. These include supply of low cost loans, provision of 5 years tax holiday, exemption of import duty on machinery, provision of infrastructural facilities, establishment of training centres and simplification of procedures.

In the provinces small industries, corporations and handling the work of development of small industries, recently an IDA [International Development Association] credit of Rs. 30 crore has been arranged for distribution through commercial banks amongst people desirous of setting up small industries. -APP

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING COUP PLOT

Reyshahri Provides Details

LD191222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Reyshahri, head of the Armed Forces Islamic Revolution Courts, speaking at a press conference this morning, which was also carried by radio and television, commented on the recent abortive plot and described the arrest of Qotbzadeh and the main elements behind the plot. According to the Central News Unit, at the press conference, which was held at 1000 this morning, Reyshahri announced that evidence and documents indicate a coup attempt by Qotbzadeh and a network named "Liberation of the Iranian Revolution" [Nejat-e Enqelab-e Iran] which aimed to overthrow the Islamic Republic and to destroy the Jamaran area, where Imam Khomeyni resides.

The head of the Armed Forces Revolution Courts added that the network enjoyed all facilities, except popular and military forces, to carry out the plot. We have been aware of the activities of Qotbzadeh and his associates for the past 18 months. Reyshahri added that, following the arrest of the monarchist Pars group, which was engaged in bombing, we realised that there were others involved in matching plots, including Pezeshkpur, the leader of Namara, who was in direct contact with Israel. Fortunately, most of the elements affiliated to this network were arrested.

Later another network, called NIMA, was unmasked. This network was in close contact with the CIA, the U.S. espionage organisation. The liaison for this network was Col. Dehqan Azar, who had certain contacts with Qotbzadeh.

Reyshahri then went on to report on the Liberation of the Iranian Revolution network, saying that it was run by a person named (Il Arrone), a member of the French Socialists, who acted as the liaison between the network and the CIA. He also used to provide cash and even weapons for the network by various means. The network's aim was initially to destroy Jamaran and later, by calling on Qotbzadeh, whom they thought was close to the imam, to achieve its final goal.

Reyshahri added that internal groups working for the same plot, comprised of [words indistinct], that is, thugs. One of these individuals, a member of the Pars group, was executed some time ago. Another group consisted of pseudoclergy, and one of them was a prayer leader at one of Tehran's mosques. Additionally, a number of feudalists and minigroups were also involved in this plot. Details of this will be made clear in court.

Commenting on the number of people arrested, Reyshahri said that 26 people have been arrested in connection with the plot hatched by Qotbzadeh and his network. This, in addition to the arrest of NIMA members, totals, one can say, 45 altogether. Referring to the manner of arrest and trial of Qotbazdeh, Reyshahri said that his arrest was very simple. It took place at his residence.

No specific date has yet been set for his trial. However, considering the available evidence and documents, if he is convicted, then the court's verdict for Qotbzadeh will be the death sentence.

In conclusion, Reyshahri added: The very important issue is that America and its associated agents, having tried for 18 months and having spent considerable sums, failed even to lure five army brothers to join them. This demonstrates the army's links with the people as well as that of other military forces.

Our correspondent interviewed the head of the Armed Forces Revolution Courts:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Reyshahri, would you please elaborate on the events leading to the arrest of Mr Qotbzadeh and the subversive network connected with him and the evidence leading to their arrest?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. [passage indistinct] The first issue is whether Mr Qotbzadeh and his collaborators intended to stage a coup and had planned to topple the regime and kill the imam of the nation. The second issue is whether they had the facilities to carry out their plans. The answer to the first question is positive. They really did have a plan and this plan was coordinated with counter-revolutionary elements abroad and inside the country. They had also spent a lot of money on this plan and put effort and work into it. The cash you see on my desk is the money spent by Mr Qotbzadeh in order to carry out the Jamaran plan, which came to our hands through different channels.

I would like to refer to all those who he thought could carry out the executive side of this plan -- when a number of retired (?pro-Israeli) and bankrupt politicians sit round and draw up a plan they then give the plan to people who can carry it out -- none of those who were supposed to carry out the plan, although they were selected from among dissidents or from among those who had suffered, had the courage to commit such a great crime. The money, 750,000 tomans -- and he had a lot of money besides this -- was given by Qotbzadeh a few days before his arrest to pay for the Jamaran plan. In any case, the possibility of this plan being carried out was very small, and even those he counted on to help him were not strong enough to help him except for their leaders, who have been arrested and who will receive their just punishment.

Now we come to the plan they had. What they intended to do was to bomb the Supreme Defense Council and blow up the imam's residence. After killing the imam, they thought they could use vengeance for the imam's death as a pretext to take over sensitive points and to carry out their plan.

The other issue which is worth discussing is wehther Qotbzadeh was the leader of this movement. The reply is negative; he is a stupid person. If he was not stupid he would not have attempted this crime, despite the fact that he has seen [word indistinct] these people and that he was aware that even if the imam of the nation was to be martyred, this nation would not return to its previous state and that America's interests cannot be imposed here. In any case, I would say that he was not the leader. He, like all the others who were arrested, had formed this group with the cooperation of Israel, the CIA, the hated Pahlavi family, [name indistinct] and the socialist association. He formed the group with the help of [name indistinct] and others in America, Europe [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Qotbzadeh Cited on Plot

LD201014 Tehran IRNA in English 0900 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Tehran, 20 Apr (IRNA) -- Sadeq Qotbzadeh, former foreign minister, who was arrested two weeks ago on charges of leading a coup plot against the Islamic Republic of Iran, said in a televised interview Monday night that he would willingly welcome any punishment awaiting him.

Qotbzadeh, who was speaking about the plot and the group involved in it called "Saviours of the Iranian Revolution," said that two members of a cadet organisation, after accepting his viewpoints on the plan, proposed the overthrow of the Islamic Republic by bombing Imam Khomeyni's residence with long-range artillery. He continued that in the confusion and under the pretexts of taking revenge for the imam's assassination, they intended to take over the central HQ of the IRGC [Islamic Revolution Guards Corps], the committees and the TV and radio. He said that although he did not oppose the plan at the beginning, he was going to reject it due to his sentiments towards the imam.

The two, Qotbzadeh added, had prepared a list of the arms they needed and that he had sent the list to one of his friends, Victor Villalon (an Argentine businessman now residing in Paris) who had said that if there was enough money he could arrange them.

Asked about his financial aid to the group, Qotbzadeh said that he had given a total of 22,500,000 Rls [riyals] (about 320,000 Dlrs.) to a few people he had met recently.

Asked if he had discussed the plot with some personalities and religious authorities, Qotbzadeh said that the issue had only been discussed, through a liaison, with Ayatollah Shari'atmadari. He denied the involvement of any (foreign) power in this plot. He further added that Ayatollah Shari'atmadari, rather frightened and taking a very conservative attitude towards the case, had stated that he could not do anything prior to the implementation of the plan but afterwards would support it.

AFP Report

NC192035 Paris AFP in English 2013 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Tehran, 19 Apr (AFP) -- Former Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh today confessed to having plotted to kill Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, and implicated a leading Shi'ite clergyman in the plot.

In a 15-minute statement on Iranian television, Mr Qotbzadeh, who faces the death penalty on a charge of plotting to kill the ayatollah, said:

"Two ranking officers proposed blowing up a house near the residence of the imam (Ayatollah Khomeyni) and bombing his residence when he was receiving the principal leaders of the republic."

He said attacks on revolutionary guard centers and on Iran's radio and television were also planned.

Appearing worn and haggard, seated before a portrait of Ayatollah Khomeyni and the Islamic revolutionary seal, Mr Qotbzadeh said:

"Two intermediaries, Hojjats ol-Eslam Hajj Mehdi Madavi and Abdul Reza Hejavi, told me that Ayatollah (Kazem) Shari'atmadari had told them he could contribute nothing toward carrying out the plan but that, if it succeeded, he would make statements in its support."

Ayatollah Shari'atmadari, the spiritual leader of the northwest Iranian city of Tabriz, is a moderate member of Iran's Islamic clergy who has objected to certain aspects of the Moslem extremist regime instituted by Ayatollah Khomeyni.

At a press conference immediately following the broadcast, military Revolutionary Court President Hojjat ol-Eslam Reyshahri said he did not believe Ayatollah Shari'atmadari had been informed of the plot, a point the official investigation was pursuing.

He said he was convinced, however, that Shari'atmadari followers were involved, noting that the ayatollah's brother-in-law [as received], Ahmad Abassi, had been arrested last Wednesday for allegedly supplying 20 million rials (250,000 dollars) to Mr Qotbzadeh.

Mr Qotbzadeh, appearing evidently ill at ease on television and toying incessantly with a pen and a ring on his finger, said he "was seeking to overthrow the government and not to change the regime of the Islamic Republic."

"I had accepted from the start the proposal to kill the Imam Khomeyni," he said, "but then I reconsidered. I wanted him to be saved, but I did not know how to go about it. The final decision was to have been made in the days following my arrest."

He added: "We had planned to surround the area around the imam's residence, to attack revolutionary guard centers and committees as well as the radio and television."

Mr Qotbzadeh said that the plotters were armed for the attack. He had sent a list of weapons they lacked to "Victor Villalon, who was unable to provide them because he had not received funds."

"In my present situation, I voluntarily accept the punishment that awaits me," Mr Qotbzadeh said in the interview, parts of which had been censored.

The military revolutionary courts president said that a public trial would be held for the 45 alleged plotters, three of whom were Iranian Army colonels.

Shari'atmadari Role Viewed

LD201220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Statement issued by Qom seminary teachers association "in connection with the recent coup plot by those subservient to America, and the connections of some pseudoclergymen with this plot"]

[Excerpt] In His exalted name. Those theologians who are self-reliant, who guard religion, who oppose worldly whims and follow the orders of the imam and their Lord can be followed and obeyed by the people; but not all theologians and clergymen are like that -- Imam Hasan Asgari, peace be upon him.

Islamic nation, students and aware members of seminaries, Muslim people, and especially the religious and brave people of Azarbayjan: From the very first days of the holy Islamic movement Mr Shari'atmadari issued many orders which those in charge of the movement, and especially the teachers association, did not consider worthy as a Shi'ite source of imitation. The struggling clergy refrained from mentioning them in order to protect unity and uniformity until, thank God, the holy Islamic revolution became victorious and people gave their hearts to the revolution in complete unison.

But this person, contrary to all the interests of Islam and the revolution, and contrary to his own religious view which had been put forward in the magazine (ALHADI) and in the presence of a number of religious teachers, opposed the principle of theocratic rule; you witnessed what you witnessed and he did what he should not have done. Even some of his own friends and entourage killed one of the guards personnel guarding his house, and thus for a few days he had an excuse to crush the revolution and so he continued his opposition, sabotage and subversive efforts, even to the extent of his participation in the Nowzeh coup and the recent plot referred to in the TV interview, which you have watched, given by the treacherous Qotbzadeh.

Who would remain silent knowing about the plot to kill the imam, destroy the people of Jamaran and topple the Islamic Republic? If we attempted to recount his acts of injustice it would fill a book of many pages.

It should be emphasized that only judicial officials should deal with such affairs. Following our religious obligations, we find it necessary to declare quite categorically that he should be removed as a source of imitation so that those Muslims who were in doubt and in two minds may clarify their positions and thus avoid harming Islam and the revolution by their imitation. Although dear students and knowledgable people have already announced that they will refuse scholarships paid by him, we deem it necessary that everyone should refuse.

SPA: Shari'atmadari Arrested

LD192004 Riyadh SPA in English 1927 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Tehran, 19 Apr (SPA) -- The so-called revolutionary guards in Iran have arrested Iranian leader Ayatollah Shari'atmadari and led him to an unknown destination, according to informed sources.

The guards had occupied the religious institute attached to the Iranian leader in the city of Qom on charges of participating in an alleged plot to topple the Khomeyni regime.

Madani Statement

GF200525 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Admiral Ahmad Madani, another nationalist leader opponent of the regime, yesterday broke his silence and issued a statement in Paris strongly condemning the attack on the house of Ayatollah Shari'atmadari.

Admiral Madani's statement says that the Iranian ruling regime should be toppled, and he added that killing, [word indistinct] aggression, looting and mass arrests will not create fear among the regime's opposition, but instead will unify their effort and strengthen their will to topple the present regime.

AFP: CHARGE IN ROME DEFECTS OVER 'MASSACRES'

NC191352 Paris AFP in English 1340 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Rome, 19 Apr (AFP) -- The charge d'affaires at the Iranian Embassy in Rome, Mohammad Hoseyn Naqdi, today announced his resignation in protest over "the massacres" in Iran and called on all "democratic forces" to support "the Iranian democratic organisations."

Mr Naqdi, a 31-year-old geophysicist, was appointed charge d'affaires in August last year.

In a statement, he attacked "the absence of individual and collective freedom in Iran, the summary executions, the massacres (more than 10,000 executions), and the imprisonment of 30,000 political oppositionists."

The statement also attacked "the pressures of the Tehran government on its diplomats so that not only do they report the presence outside the country of politically active oppositionists but also denounce all those who do not make propaganda for Islamic integrationism."

"Those are the reasons that led me to dissociate myself from the (spiritual guide Ayatollah) Khomeyni line," the statement said.

For reasons of personal safety, Mr Naqdi refused to say what his immediate plans are, including whether he intends to seek political asylum in Italy.

IRNA: Charge Dismissed

LD192052 Tehran IRNA in English 2000 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Tehran, 19 Apr (IRNA) -- An official of the Foreign Ministry said in Tehran today that the statements against the Islamic Republic of Iran, made by the ousted charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy in Rome, Mohammad Hoseyn Naqdi, were meant as "a gesture of cordiality" to those who are expected to take care of him in the future.

The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Ahmad 'Azizi, said that Naqdi had been dismissed from his post at the embassy and recalled to Tehran in February 1982 due to his incapability and his "dubious stand," but that he had refused to return to Tehran.

The new ambassador of the Iranian Embassy in Rome is Dr Heydari.

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ARRIVES IN TEHRAN

GF190937 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Ahmed Sekou Toure, Guinea president and chairman of the committee formed by the Islamic Conference Organization to study the Iraqi war that has been imposed on Iran, arrived in Tehran this morning. He is accompanied by Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization.

The delegation was received by President 'Ali Khamene'i, Foreign Affairs Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and a number of Iranian officials.

It should be noted that this is the sixth visit made by the delegation to Iran since the outbreak of the Iraqi war that has been imposed on Iran.

Sekou Toure Interviewed

LD191924 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Mr Sekou Toure, president of Guinea and chairman of the delegation dispatched by the Islamic Conference, granted an exclusive interview today to a Central News Unit correspondent.

Asked whether the proposals of the mission during its recent trip have taken into account the conditions declared by the Islamic Republic of Iran for ending the war, bearing in mind that this mission has made several earlier trips, Mr Sekou Toure replied: We traveled to Iran to contact our Muslim brothers to continue our talks, to reach an honorable peace for the revolutionary nation of Iran and to end this destructive war between the two Muslim nations. My own personal wish and heartfelt desire is to see this war and hostility end as soon as possible.

He added: A year ago the Islamic Conference formed an Islamic peace committee whose main mission is to try to end the war between the two Muslim nations as soon as possible. This issue had been the reason for our many trips to Tehran and Baghdad.

Mr Sekou Toure stated: Our proposals today to our Iranian brothers may not be fully in line with the principles of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, because you are aware that these proposals should be submitted to the Government of Iraq also; the views of that government should also be taken into consideration in these proposals. We hope that what we are proposing and what we have submitted to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran today will be in line with the principles of this government and will be acceptable to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Mr Sekou Toure also said: I took this opportunity to sincerely thank his excellency the president and members of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the warm welcome that we have received during this and previous trips. And, finally, I beseech God to grant health and long life to the exalted leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, His Great Eminence Imam Khomeyni; health and long life of His Eminence Imam Khomeyni are vital and essential for Iran and for all Muslim countries on their way to development and prosperity. My hope is to see solidarity and fraternity created in the world of Islam. For this purpose I beseech God Almighty to bestow success on all of us and all you gentlemen.

Khamene'i Meeting; Departure

LD191910 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that Messrs Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of Guinea and chairman of the delegation selected by the Islamic Conference; and Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference, arrived in Tehran this morning in order to investigate the war imposed on Iran by Iraq, and began their discussions with President Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i.

During these discussions, which were held at the president's office with the participation of Foreign Minister Mr Velayati and several civilian and military personalities, Mr Sekou Toure first expressed gratitude for the warm welcome which he and the accompanying delegation had received.

He then talked about the delegation's mission, saying: We should not forget one thing: All of us belong to the same family and we should be in peace and harmony with each other. It is true that we are anxious that the war should end but not at any price; and we are quite aware of this fact.

We do not wish either of the countries engaged in this war to be imposed upon or insulted. The existence of any kind of difference between two Islamic countries can only help the anti-Islamic forces. Our delegation is prepared for any effort to put an end to the present animosities.

Then President Khamene'i stressed the need for maintaining Islamic policies in all the efforts which are being made in the region, saying: It has been on this basis that we have always insisted in our discussions that this war should be ended in such a way that the aggressor is not encouraged by his aggression. Otherwise, smaller Islamic countries will always be subject to aggression.

The president then said: War is not always bad. A war which is being waged in order to prevent tyranny and aggression is very good. You, Mr Sekou Toure, and we have both fought in order to confront injustice, and we have benefitted from wars. When the French, British, Americans and Australians were fighting against you, we could never have expected you to stop hostilities before achieving your rights.

Mr Khamene'i also said: For the umpteenth time we discuss these principles with you as peace mediators. I hope that in answer to us you will not tell us the following things; First, that Iraq also has some expectations, because the prophet of God, may God's peace and blessings be upon Him, said: Whoever raises a sword in aggression will be killed with the same sword. Second, do not tell us that you are no judge, because every kind of mediation is itself a kind of judgment. In mediation the aim is to learn the truth in order to judge. I believe it is a good opportunity for you to take decisive and definitive measures as the peace delegation chosen by the Islamic Conference.

At the end of these discussions, which lasted for 2 and 1/2 hours, Mr Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of Guinea, and the accompanying delegation went to the airport and left Tehran.

Chatti Returns 20 Apr

LD201102 Tehran IRNA in English 1028 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Tehran, 20 Apr (IRNA) -- Mr. Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organisation and the spokesman of its selected peace mission to study the Iraqi-imposed war on Iran, arrived back in Tehran this morning from Jidda.

Mr. Chatti, who is accompanied by Guinea Foreign Minister Mr. Abdoulaye Toure was welcomed at the airport by Foreign Minister Velayati, and his deputy and his undersecretary in charge of international and economic affairs, Mssrs. 'Azizi and Kazempur-Ardabili, respectively.

Discussions will start this noon with Foreign Minister Velayati. This mission from the Islamic Conference Organisation arrived in Tehran yesterday morning and after holding a four-hour session with President Khamene'i and Foreign Minister Velayati, left Tehran for Baghdad and, after speaking to Saddam, left Iraq for Jidda yesterday.

ISLAMIC CONGRESS MISSION LEAVES TEHRAN FOR DUBAI

LD201018 Tehran IRNA in English 0907 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Tehran, 20 Apr (IRNA) -- The four-member mission of the World Islamic Congress left Tehran for Dubai today after a three-day visit.

Mohamed Hanifa Mohamed, the Sri Lankan minister of roads and transportation and Islamic affairs, World Islamic Congress's Secretary-General Dr Davalibi, Mohammad Ares Rashed Jamshid, and Heydar Kamel Hussein, members of the mission, discussed Islamic avenues to peace to end the Iraqi-imposed war on Iran, with Foreign Minister Velayati and his deputy, Ahmad 'Azizi. This is the mission's second trip to Tehran. Its first visit was on April 8th.

UN'S CORDOVEZ MEETS WITH VELAYATI 18 APR

LD191838 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that the UN envoy who has come to Tehran in order to continue his efforts to find a solution to the crisis in Afghanistan met this afternoon with Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of our country, at the Foreign Ministry. During this meeting, which was also attended by deputy minister and officials of the Foreign Ministry, discussion were held on finding a just and honorable solution to this issue.

In these discussions, the Islamic Republic of Iran stressed its four conditions which must be implemented. These conditions are:

1. The unconditional withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan;
2. The noninterference of any foreign power in the internal affairs of Afghanistan;
3. The repatriation of all Afghan refugees to their homeland;
4. The determination of the fate of Afghanistan by the people of that country.

Before coming to Tehran, Mr Diego Cordovez, the UN envoy, visited Pakistan and Afghanistan in connection with his mission.

Departs for New York

LD201026 Tehran IRNA in English 0914 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Tehran, 20 Apr (IRNA) -- Diego Cordovez, U.S. secretary-general's special envoy, who had come to Tehran to solve the Afghanistan problem, left Tehran this morning for New York. In the airport he was seen off by the deputy foreign minister, Ahmad 'Azizi, and the Foreign Ministry's under secretary in charge of international and economic affairs, Kazempur-Ardabili.

In his 40-hour stay in Tehran, Mr. Cordovez was informed about the stances of the Islamic Republic of Iran vis-a-vis Afghanistan in two rounds of talks with Foreign Minister Velayati. Prior to coming to Iran, he had travelled to Pakistan and Afghanistan.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 859

LD191734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Communique 859 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. At 0830 this morning the brave and heroic pilots of the Iranian Air Force shot down two Iraqi planes in the Abadan sector.

At 1520 on 17 April, the Al-Bakr and Al-Ummayah jetties inside Iraqi territory were attacked by our fast-flying air force fighters. Heavy losses and damages were inflicted on these two jetties.

Along the southern fronts, victorious ground forces combatants defended their positions bravely and, by opening artillery and other heavy-weapon fire, they controlled enemy movements and operations and inflicted some losses and damages on the enemy.

Thanks to the fire of our brave navy combatants on the Khorramshahr front, four observation posts and two assembly points of the Saddamists were destroyed and a number of Iraqi troops were killed.

On the Salehabad, Meymak, Sumar, Gilan-e Gharb and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab fronts, artillery exchanges continued between our powerful forces and the enemy.

On the western fronts, our brave and self-sacrificing combatants silenced the fire of the Saddamist forces and delivered the following blows to the enemy: the destruction of one tank on the Sumar front along with six assembly points and one mortar.

In the Sayyid Sadiq sector, several enemy positions and assembly points were set on fire and destroyed.

During artillery exchanges on the Ilam front, gendarmerie forces succeeded in completely destroying three gun emplacements and one ammunition depot.

On the Kan-e Sakht front, our gendarmerie forces destroyed four trenches and foxholes and killed several enemy personnel. More than 17 enemy troops were killed on these fronts.

Brave combatants of Islam, while maintaining their fire superiority, opened fire on enemy positions in the Toveyleh and Shushmi sectors and destroyed several assembly points and one enemy truck. A number of Iraqi troops were also killed.

In the Hani Garmaleh and Hasanabad sectors, our forces destroyed four trucks; on the Bani Banuk and Sayyid Sadiq axis our forces inflicted considerable losses.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 860

LD201056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Communique 860 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Blessed by the support of God and thanks to the awareness of the defenders of the skies of the Islamic homeland, this morning another fatal blow was dealt to Saddam's army.

According to reports from the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at 0648 today, 20 April 1982, four enemy planes which violated the airspace of the country's southern regions were discovered by the ever-vigilant personnel of the antiaircraft defense of the air force and, guided and controlled by them, the fast-flying pilots of our air force followed the planes. Three of these planes were hit by fire from our fighter planes and were downed in the Abadan region. The other plane fled the scene.

We congratulate the courageous pilots and indefatigable personnel of the antiaircraft defense of the air force on their awareness and readiness.

GUARDS CORPS DESTROYS 'STRATEGIC' IRAQI BRIDGE

LD191836 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] According to IRNA, the self-sacrificing Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Dehloran blew up one of the enemy's most strategically sensitive supply bridges during guerrilla operations last night.

The bridge was on a highway in the city of 'Ali al-Gharbi inside Iraqi territory. Our combatants hoisted the flag of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the remains of the bridge. The brave combatants returned safely to their base after completing these operations.

Warriors of Islam stationed in the Meymak area dispatched four patrol groups and bravely penetrated deep inside enemy positions. Our warriors killed 50 Ba'thist mercenaries, destroyed 10 trenches belonging to the aggressive troops and set an enemy ammunition depot on fire.

GUARDS RECLAIM VILLAGES, KILL KOMELEH LEADERS

LD191802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Statement issued by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps -- date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The powerful fighters of Islam continued mopping-up operations in the western regions of the country against the assailants and domestic elements of world arrogance.

In the early hours of yesterday morning, the fighters of Islam, consisting of heroic members of the armed forces, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, and Muslim tribesmen succeeded in mopping up the important Mashkur and Dozagheh heights in Bukan. They reclaimed six villages in the Bukan area. In these operations, scores of armed assailants were killed or wounded by the forces of Islam.

Also yesterday in a continuation of operations which started on the Baneh-Sar Dasht axis, the heights overlooking Dolarzan were liberated and two villages were cleared of armed assailants and a large number of counterrevolutionaries were killed or wounded, but no accurate figures are available.

During the recent successful operations by our fighters in the west, one of the high-ranking officers of the former regime named Kamari, who had fled after the victory of the Islamic revolution and was in charge of operations of the American minigroup, Komeleh, as well as another leader of this mercenary minigroup named Sotvanzadeh, were killed by our forces.

During the past few days, five more deceived members of the counterrevolutionary minigroups, including the announcer of one of the mercenary, alien radio stations repented their past actions and surrendered themselves to the members of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in the west.

20 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' KILLED NEAR MAHABAD

LD192208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Summary] On Armed Forces Day, yesterday, the counterrevolutionaries' strategic positions in Mahabad were conquered by the self-sacrificing forces of Islam. Our reporter has sent the following report on this operation:

Yesterday morning fighters from the armed forces, the Guards Corps and the gendarmerie conquered the highest height overlooking the town of Mahabad and mopped it up. The American mercenaries who have been fleeing the town during the past two months had taken refuge in the villages and passes west of the city and created fear and terror among the people.

More than 20 counterrevolutionaries were killed in these successful operations, and many were wounded while fleeing. One of the Muslim Kurdish tribesmen received a leg wound; no other Islamic fighter was injured.

NVOI CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT PURGE, BAZAARIS

TA161955 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 16 April carried two commentaries.

The first, entitled "The Sublime Aims of Purging and the Incorrect Measures in This Connection," stated: What is certain is that the aim of purging could not have been other than to have governmental organizations, particularly educational ones, be purged of the presence of the drags of the former regime and counterrevolutionary elements. There is no doubt that so far certain measures have been carried out in this respect. However, unfortunately the mentality of superficiality and lack of understanding of the sublime aims of the revolution among some of the authorities and responsible officials have led in many instances to the dismissal of individuals who believe in the revolution and who are loyal to the Islamic Republic and the country's constitution. In contrast, many elements opposed to the revolution and Islamic Republic, and even SAVAKISTS and dregs of the former regime, have retained their positions in government organizations by exploiting the superficiality and one-dimensional attitude of officials by pretending to be Muslims. These individuals not only strike at the revolutionary authorities from within by rumormongering, sabotage and diverting public opinion, but at the same time encourage superficial and one-dimensional officials to pursue an incorrect policy leading to the creation of discontent among the people and government employees, especially among educators.

Among those dismissed from administrative and educational organizations one can point out a large number of individuals who sincerely defended and are defending the imam's line and and who have carried the heavy burden of administrative and educational responsibilities with compassion and concern. The dismissal of such individuals who believe in the revolution and who are loyal to the imam's and the revolution's popular and anti-imperialist line is tantamount to striking at the revolution and to playing games with the destiny of individuals and their families. The crime of these sincere, loyal and committed individuals is that they do not pretend to be Muslims. One must not allow certain individuals, on the basis of superficiality, to raise obstacles on the path of those who sincerely want to serve the Islamic Republic, and by creating dissatisfaction from within to deal blows to the Islamic Government.

The second commentary, entitled "Dispossess the Satans of the Bazaar," said: One of the characteristics of our nation's battle aimed at expanding and perpetuating the revolution in a popular and anti-imperialist course is struggle against high costs. The satans of the bazaar are adding fuel to the situation with all their might in order to create discontent. It is an undeniable and bitter fact that during the past year alone the cost of essential goods increased up to 350 percent compared to the last two years. This is nothing more than a plot by the satans of the bazaar who, by exploiting the support of some of the court preachers and pseudoclergy, are acting against the revolution and Islamic Government. It is true that certain measures are being taken by the Islamic Government to check prices, but the people are also observing that as soon as government officials decide to carry out a decisive measure in this connection, immediately some of the pseudoclergy raise a tumult alleging that this measure by the Islamic Government is contrary to the Islamic faith, thus preventing implementation of that measure.

We have all observed through experience that as soon as the government decides to establish control over the price of any commodity, the next day this same commodity disappears, whether in private or public stores, and its price increases several fold. For example, the price of domestic cigarettes has increased fourfold since the establishment of control over it. It is no longer tolerable to our homeland's toiling people that during the last 2 years the price of bread increased by 100 percent, meat by 92 percent, vegetables by 250 percent, cereals by 166 percent, dairy products by 100 percent and fruit by 87 percent, and still there is no sing of the prices being stabilized. Of course, in connection with other essential goods the situation is the same. The people demand that the satans of the bazaar be dealt with revolutionary decisiveness. By exact implementation of the law of the nationalization of foreign trade, and by removing the hands of these capitalists' middlemen and brokers from commercial affairs, a practical step should be taken toward checking prices.